

# OVER ONE THOUSAND AMERICANS SLAIN AND WOUNDED

## BLOODY TIDE OF BATTLE STILL EBBS AND FLOWS

American Troops Renewed Their Fierce Onslaught at Santiago Yesterday Morning.

FRIDAY'S LOSSES OVER A THOUSAND, ONE-FOURTH OF WHOM WERE KILLED

Graphic Description of the Battle—The Gallant Sixteenth Stormed the Enemy's Works—Enemy Routed.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Guantanamo, July 2.—The fighting in front of Santiago was resumed at daylight this morning. An advance was ordered along the entire line.

Siboney, July 2.—12 noon, via Playa del Este.—At this hour the firing is light. Work on the entrenchments is being pressed and the soldiers are allowed to rest. The fleet did some firing but did not engage the batteries generally.

The bombardment of the forts at the entrance to Santiago harbor was resumed early this morning and lasted over an hour. The east corner of Morro Castle was knocked to pieces and the flag was shot down. The shore batteries to the west of the entrance and to the east of Morro Castle were also damaged. The return fire was light, except from Cayo Smith, inside of the harbor.

No damage was done to the ships. The batteries fired at the ships as they retired.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

Off Santiago, July 2.—(Via Port Antonio and Kingston, July 3.)—12:15 a. m.—Admiral Sampson bombarded the fortifications of the harbor of Santiago for the fourth time this morning. The bombardment lasted from 5:45 to 7:45. The damage was more severe than on previous bombardments. The enemy's fire was silenced. Morro Castle was badly knocked about and the eastern, western and Punta Gorda batteries were torn up in many places.

The Spanish flag which has flown all the time on Morro Castle was shot down by the Oregon. No casualties were reported in the fleet.

The enemy's fire was slight, though several shells came near being hit by small shells. One of these missiles passed over the flagship New York, while Admiral Sampson was on the bridge.

Washington.—The president and secretary of war, through a private dispatch, coming from the battlefield, learn that the engagement was resumed this morning, and has continued all day. The wounded are coming in rapidly, and the indications point to heavy losses. The dispatch does not indicate a decisive result in any direction.

Owing to the many conflicting reports of the losses of the American troops in yesterday's engagement, it has been thought best by the war department officials to make public the text of General Shafter's last dispatch, received this morning at 4 o'clock. It is as follows:

"I fear I have under-estimated today's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once, to care for the wounded. The chief surgeon says he has use for 40 more medical officers. The ship must bring a launch and boats for conveying the wounded."

### FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

A Graphic and Comprehensive Story of the Fight.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

On Board, the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dandy, off Juraguá, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m. (via Port Antonio, Jamaica, Saturday, July 2, 5 a. m., and Kingston, Jamaica, 7:11 a. m.)—The battle of Santiago has raged all day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the domed city. Since daybreak General Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country, and the entire line of the men to the right is within gunshot of Santiago town.

The American loss thus far is estimated at hospital headquarters at 29 killed and 50 wounded, but it will be hours before the death roll can be accurately given. Lieutenant Colonel Patterson of the Twenty-second infantry is the only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

Spanish killed and wounded are undoubtedly numbered by hundreds. The Spanish strongholds of Caney and El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro castle, on the coast, has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about 1,000 troops, who are guarding Balquid and Juraguá, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops.

The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended today's engagement follows the fighting of the next 24 hours, the American flag will fly from Santiago's walls on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs by tomorrow night.

### BEGAN AT DAYLIGHT.

The battle began just at daylight, at a point about eight miles from Juraguá, and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general

had just galloped to the plateau in grand style and opened fire.

The telegraph line, Labrunelle superintending, kept up with the advance in fine style. The observation balloons were inflated for the first time and made three successful experimental ascensions, the car holding six men.

### CAPRON'S AVENGING SHOT.

The first shot was fired from the battery at 5:40 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed in the battle of Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued 20 minutes, without response.

Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail headed by a light battery of the Second artillery, under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalry men the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated and Captain Grimes' battery took a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

The town was surrounded by earthworks and lines of barbed wire.

### SPANIARDS' DEADLY AIM.

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, 21 shots were fired by Captain Grimes and Captain Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexcelled accuracy, shots and shells from three-inch rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's war ships, and mounted behind the fortifications.

The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands, and which meantime had been made the headquarters of General Sumner and the Cuban generals, Garcia, Castillo, Capote and Hall. A shell struck a large sugar storehouse on the red corrugated roof of which stood the Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell and all the Cubans were wounded and three of them died.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso, and then Col. Wood, with the Rough Riders, the First and Tenth cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes' battery poured a

(Continued on Page 2.)

steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Colonel Woods' advance. The dismounted cavalry paused on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush, and, half way down the hillside, selected a good spot to halt and from there opened and maintained for 20 minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries barked away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hilltop with vicious persistency.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilltops and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves, and before they could be removed, seven of them were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagements. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

### BATTERIES SILENCED.

General Woods' command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screaming and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed that the guns were dismantled or the gunners driven off.

Away to the left General Lawton's division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery, was meantime fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly and fought with unexpected boldness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back on and beyond Caney.

### ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

About 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Captain Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke the Spanish line, and a retreat towards the line of outer fortifications. The enemy retreated known as the main Santiago road, and Captain Grimes' battery immediately began pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 200 Cubans, headed by

(Continued on Page 2.)

### OLD GLORY ON ENSIGN PEAK.

Several inquiries came in to The Herald yesterday about the flag on Ensign peak. Would it be run up on the Fourth? Why was it not up now? and many other similar questions. This flag and staff belongs to the state of Utah, and according to the arrangements made when it was presented to the state by The Herald, the flag is to be run up at sunrise on the morning of July 4 and 24. Governor Wells has charge of the flag, and has designated the signal corps as custodians. On Monday morning the flag will float from the staff as the sun comes up over the eastern hills.

A detail of the signal corps will probably be sent to the peak today to inspect the staff and see that everything is in order for the interesting ceremony which takes place tomorrow morning.

On the morning of July 24 last year the flag was first run up to the top of the staff. Governor Wells and staff rode up to Capitol hill and the battery of the N. G. U. fired a national salute, after which the staff and flag were formally presented to the state by The Herald, the governor accepting in behalf of the state. Governor Wells takes great pride in this monument to the pioneers, and will see to it that on all proper occasions the flag shall float from the peak. In all probability the stars and stripes will float from Santiago and Ensign peak about the same time.

(Continued on Page 2.)

### OPENED BY LAWTON.

General Lawton's division opened the fight with a 15-pound shot, quickly followed by others, the infantry opening fire immediately afterwards. At 6:40 a. m. General Garcia advanced rapidly through the brush in the valley, meeting with no opposition, and General Lawton advanced along the north side, the infantry and artillery firing heavily. Captain Grimes' guns

had just galloped to the plateau in grand style and opened fire.

The telegraph line, Labrunelle superintending, kept up with the advance in fine style. The observation balloons were inflated for the first time and made three successful experimental ascensions, the car holding six men.

### CAPRON'S AVENGING SHOT.

The first shot was fired from the battery at 5:40 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed in the battle of Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued 20 minutes, without response.

Meantime the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail headed by a light battery of the Second artillery, under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalry men the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated and Captain Grimes' battery took a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

### SPANIARDS' DEADLY AIM.

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, 21 shots were fired by Captain Grimes and Captain Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexcelled accuracy, shots and shells from three-inch rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's war ships, and mounted behind the fortifications.

The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which El Paso stands, and which meantime had been made the headquarters of General Sumner and the Cuban generals, Garcia, Castillo, Capote and Hall. A shell struck a large sugar storehouse on the red corrugated roof of which stood the Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell and all the Cubans were wounded and three of them died.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso, and then Col. Wood, with the Rough Riders, the First and Tenth cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes' battery poured a

(Continued on Page 2.)

### OLD GLORY ON ENSIGN PEAK.

Several inquiries came in to The Herald yesterday about the flag on Ensign peak. Would it be run up on the Fourth? Why was it not up now? and many other similar questions. This flag and staff belongs to the state of Utah, and according to the arrangements made when it was presented to the state by The Herald, the flag is to be run up at sunrise on the morning of July 4 and 24. Governor Wells has charge of the flag, and has designated the signal corps as custodians. On Monday morning the flag will float from the staff as the sun comes up over the eastern hills.

A detail of the signal corps will probably be sent to the peak today to inspect the staff and see that everything is in order for the interesting ceremony which takes place tomorrow morning.

### OPENED BY LAWTON.

General Lawton's division opened the fight with a 15-pound shot, quickly followed by others, the infantry opening fire immediately afterwards. At 6:40 a. m. General Garcia advanced rapidly through the brush in the valley, meeting with no opposition, and General Lawton advanced along the north side, the infantry and artillery firing heavily. Captain Grimes' guns

### THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

Battle at Santiago.

PAGE TWO.

Sampson's End of the Fight.

PAGE THREE.

The Philippine Pie.

'Varsity Boat Race.

Suspense at Washington.

PAGE FOUR.

Editorial.

The Mothers' Congress.

Local Military Matters.

In Railway Circles.

PAGE FIVE.

The Syndicate.

Decisions By Judge Hiles.

Attempt to Sell Stolen Cattle Here.

Counter Affidavits in Griffin Case.

PAGE SIX.

Van Cott Nominated For County Superintendent.

Alleged Cruelty to a Child.

PAGE SEVEN.

Snarling at America.

PAGE EIGHT.

German Election Frauds.

Cuckoos Are Gagged.

PAGE NINE.

Dramatic and Lyric.

PAGE TEN.

Sacking Rich Ore.

PAGE ELEVEN.

In the Social Realm.

PAGE TWELVE.

Round the Social Campfire.

Jefferson, the Man.

PAGE THIRTEEN.

Fourth of July at Galena.

Evolution of the Fourth.

PAGE FOURTEEN.

Books and Authors.

Church Directory.

PAGE FIFTEEN.

Oddities of Navy Life.

PAGE SIXTEEN.

Midsummer Frills and Flounces.

War and Peace.

PAGE SEVENTEEN.

Youth's Department.

Key West War News.

### SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

The transports composing the first expedition to the Philippines are overdue, and the belief is expressed that they have stopped to take possession of the Caroline Islands.

The next expedition to the Philippines will take the bulk of the troops now at Camp Merritt.

The troops at Chickamauga that received orders a few days ago are now ready to start for the front.

It is alleged that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding to act in concert in preventing America or England from retaining all of the Philippines.

The battle of Santiago was renewed yesterday, but no reports were received except that the fighting was furious, and the American losses were heavy. The losses in the first day's battle are now estimated at 1,000 killed and wounded. Captain Morrison of the Sixteenth and several officers of the Twenty-fourth were among the wounded.

The thermometer at the weather bureau at Washington tipped the mark for over an hour at 101. This point has not been reached at this time of the year since 1872. At 4 o'clock the heat was 88.

## SHAFTER'S GALLANT ARMY HAD ITS BAPTISM OF FIRE

Officers of the Twenty-fourth and Sixteenth Among the Wounded.

LIEUT. COL. LISCUM AMONG THE VICTIMS; FOUR OTHER OFFICERS OF THE 24TH

Captain Morrison of the Sixteenth On the List—Twenty-fourth Infantry in a Hand-to-hand Fight.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

At General Shafter's Headquarters, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m., by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Cynthia, to Port Antonio, July 2, 8 p. m. (via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 p. m.)—General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire.

With desperate courage and the mad dash of veterans, it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and his force is driving the enemy into the streets of the city.

The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the losses at this writing, but it is believed they will approach 500. The proportion of officers killed or wounded follows:

Captain O'Neill, of the rough riders, killed.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Wyckoff, Twenty-second infantry.

Captain T. W. Morrison, Sixteenth infantry.

Lieutenant Scott, Thirteenth infantry, wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, Twenty-second infantry, wounded in the groin.

Lieutenant Orde, Sixth infantry.

Captain Taylor, Ninth cavalry, wounded in the stomach.

Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth.

Captain J. E. Brett, Twenty-fourth, wounded in the arm.

Captain A. C. Dues, Twenty-fourth, wounded in region of the heart.

Captain Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Augustin, Twenty-fourth, wounded in side and arm.

Lieutenant Colonel Carel, Sixth, wounded in hip.

Lieutenant Meyer, company H, Third cavalry, wounded in hip.

Lieutenant Herman, Sixth, spine injured.

Lieutenant Gross, Sixth, wounded in the hip and left leg.

Captain Walker, Sixth infantry, wounded in right leg.

Lieutenant Robertson, company G, Fifth infantry, wounded in right leg.

Lieutenant Purdy, company C, Sixth, wounded in arm.

The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing General Lawton's division lost in killed, wounded or taken prisoners, 2,000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number. Most of our troops took possession during the night, although General Bates' reserves did not come up until morning.

General Lawton's division, on the extreme right, supported by Captain Capron's battery, General Kent's division in the center, and General Wheeler's division on the left, supported by Captain Grimes' battery, planted on a hill, formed a line which stretched across the whole width of the basin in which Santiago lies, a distance of fully five miles.

Immediately in front of General Lawton lay Caney, surrounded by blockhouses and entrenchments. Against this point were the operations directed. Beyond the San Juan river, 2,500 yards before the center and left, lay a line of entrenchments, a mile east of the city. These two divisions were covered by a heavy tangled undergrowth between the San Juan and the Rio Guama.

On the extreme left, on the heights beyond Captain Grimes' battery, behind which, in the shelter of an old sugar house, where the rear cavalry division was massed, were General Duffield's Michigan volunteers, who moved out at daylight over the line of railroad from Siboney. The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemy's face.

The engagement opened when the fleet, lying outside the entrance to the harbor, began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks. This firing, which was entirely by bearings, was not effective.

At 7:30 the land engagement opened with firing from Captain Capron's battery on the extreme right upon the block houses and entrenchments before Caney. This was followed quickly by simultaneous attacks by General Chaffee and Colonel Ludlow, who occupied a flanking position to the north. The Spanish replied with great spirit and nerve, when our shells burst directly over their trenches. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Captain Grimes' opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main redoubt, situated in the center of the Spanish line of entrenchments, directly before the city.

The Spanish reply was immediate and wonderfully accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Captain Grimes' guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used shrapnel. The next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery and riddled a sugar house, behind which Colonel Woods' rough riders were waiting a forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English, German and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

HAD THE WORST OF IT.

Captain Grimes' shells, set for a range of 2,500 yards, slightly overrode the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns, as they used smokeless powder, and in this, the first artillery duel, we had the worst of it. Up to this time there had been no infantry firing except on the extreme right, where the Spaniards were being hard pressed by General Chaffee and General Lawton.

BALLOON SENT UP.

About 8:30 o'clock a balloon was sent up in front of the cavalry division. This drew attention away from the Spanish entrenchments. Though volley followed volley, the daring officer made a reconnaissance and got safely down, having obtained complete details of the disposition of the enemy.

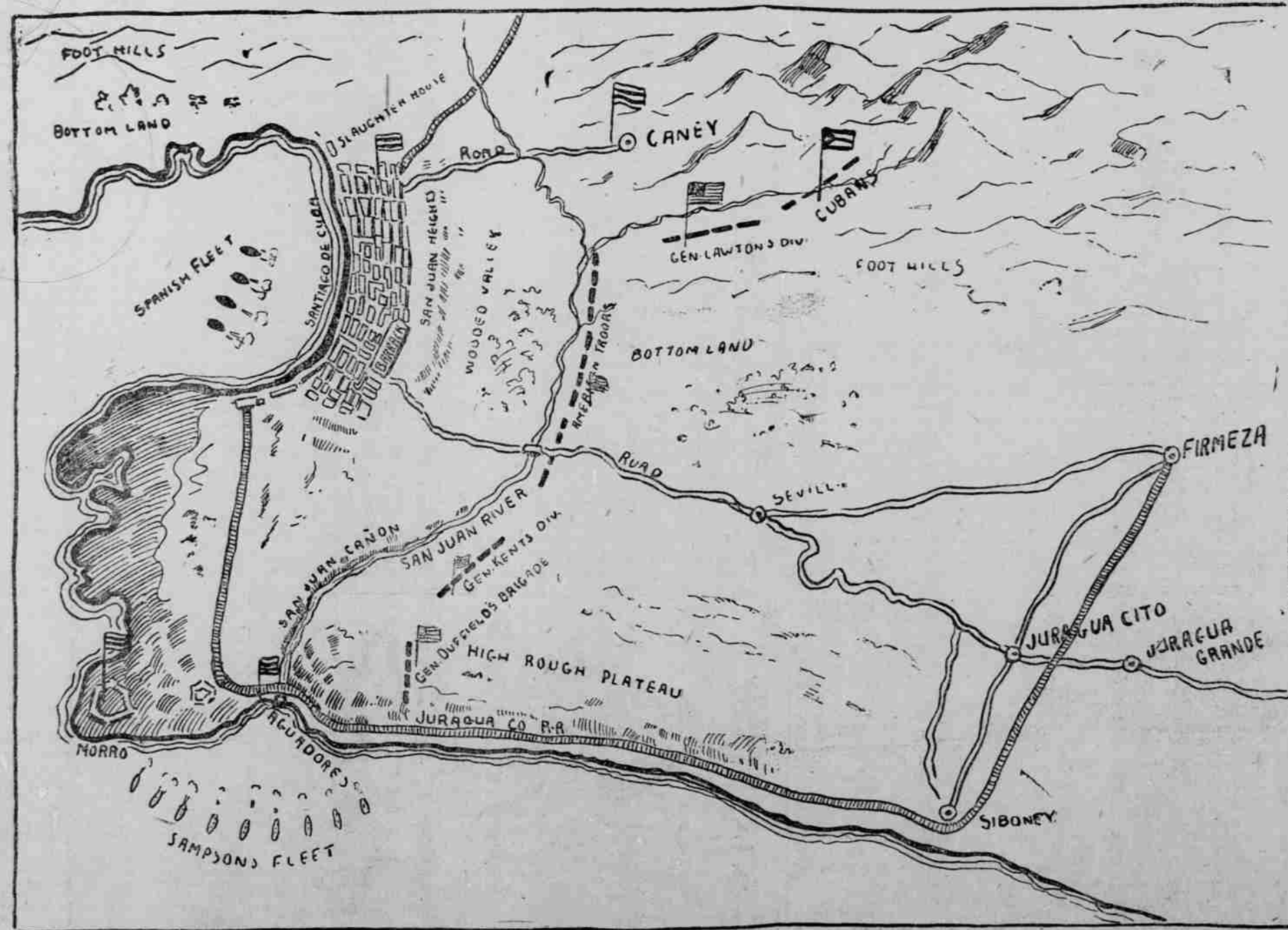
The advance of the cavalry and General Kent's division immediately began along the line of the main road to Santiago. It was about two hours before our advance began breaking through the covering of the Spanish trenches. They met with a hail from Mauser rifles, which temporarily stayed the forward movement.

The Spaniards had the range, and their practice was good. Our men lay on their breasts, and poured volley after volley into them at a range so close that the opposing lines could see the whites of each other's eyes.

Captain Grimes then re-opened with his battery, and in the second duel with the Spanish artillery, did much better execution, planting shell after shell in the first main redoubt, and silencing two guns.

The Spanish gunners then turned their attention to our infantry, and began dropping shells in the advance guard.

A few minutes after Clark's brigade and the right of Kent's division made a gallant charge to the knoll to the north of the extreme left of the Span-



THE SANTIAGO BATTLEFIELD.

This map gives an accurate idea of the scene of the first day's fighting and the positions occupied by the American troops. General Lawton, on the extreme right, aided by the Cubans under General Garcia, drove the enemy from Caney and advanced along the road in the direction of Santiago. The troops in the center, under Wheeler, Sumner and Kent, and including the Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth regiments, crossed the San Juan river and stormed San Juan heights, the Twenty-fourth engaging in a hand-to-hand struggle in the enemy's works, during which one of its officers was mangled. General Duffield, on the extreme left, was unable to occupy Aguadores, and fell back to Altagracia.